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· 论 著 ·

第3天新鲜胚胎移植周期中卵裂球数目与助孕方式对妊娠结局的影响

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[摘要] 目的 探讨第3天新鲜胚胎移植周期中卵裂球数目及助孕方式对妊娠结局的影响。方法 回顾性分析2012年1月至2020年8月海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院生殖医学中心收治的首次接受胚胎移植、采用常规体外受精(IVF)或卵胞浆内单精子显微注射技术(ICSI)助孕、胚胎质量为I级或II级的患者资料。共1788个第3天新鲜移植周期纳入研究,先分为单胚胎移植和双胚胎移植两大类,每类再根据卵裂球数目分为≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、8个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组。在新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组36个(IVF 21个、ICSI 15个),7个细胞组53个(IVF 25个、ICSI 28个),8个细胞组204个(IVF 146个、ICSI 58个),9个细胞组36个(IVF 22个、ICSI 14个),≥10个细胞组50个(IVF 34个、ICSI 16个);在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组59个(IVF 27个、ICSI 32个),7个细胞组72个(IVF 48个、ICSI 24个),8个细胞组1178个(IVF 820个、ICSI 358个),9个细胞组44个(IVF 24个、ICSI 20个),≥10个细胞组56个(IVF 24个、ICSI 32个)。比较各组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、流产率和活产率。结果 在新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组(均P<0.05),活产率高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组(均P<0.05),流产率与≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05);8个细胞组中ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于IVF助孕(均P<0.05),而≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组中IVF和ICSI 2种助孕方式的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组(均P<0.05),流产率与≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、≥10个细胞组比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05),但低于9个细胞组且差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);≤6个细胞组ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于IVF助孕(均P<0.05),而7个细胞组、8个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组中IVF和ICSI 2种助孕方式的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。结论 在第3天新鲜胚胎移植周期中,可首选8个细胞胚胎,其次是9个细胞胚胎、≥10个细胞胚胎、7个细胞胚胎、≤6个细胞胚胎;8个细胞胚胎在ICSI助孕方式下的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率和活产率比IVF高,可以优先选择;对于一部分ICSI助孕患者在无其他优质胚胎情况下,移植≤6个细胞的胚胎也可以获得较好的妊娠结局。

[关键词] 卵裂球数目; 单胚胎移植; 助孕方式; 临床妊娠率; 活产率

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Effect of blastomere number in fresh embryo transfer cycles on day 3 and assisted pregnancy methods on pregnancy outcomes

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the effect of the blastomere number on the 3rd day of fresh embryo transfer cycles and assisted pregnancy methods on pregnancy outcomes. **Methods** The data of patients who received embryo transfer for the first time, assisted by conventional *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), whose embryo quality was grade I or grade II, and who were admitted to Department of Reproductive Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University) from Jan. 2012 to Aug. 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. A total of 1 788 fresh transfer cycles on the 3rd day were included and divided into 2 categories: single embryo transfer and double embryo transfer, and each category was further divided into ≤6-cell group, 7-cell group, 8-cell group, 9-cell group, and ≥10-cell group according to the number of blastomeres. In the fresh single embryo transfer cycles, there were 36 in ≤6-cell group (IVF 21, ICSI 15), 53 in 7-cell group (IVF 25, ICSI 28), 204 in 8-cell group (IVF 146, ICSI 58), 36 in 9-cell group (IVF 22, ICSI 14), and 50 in ≥10-cell group (IVF 34, ICSI 16). In the fresh double embryo transfer cycles, there were 59 in ≤6-cell group (IVF 27, ICSI 32), 72 in 7-cell group (IVF 48, ICSI 24), 1 178 in 8-cell group (IVF 820, ICSI 358), 44 in 9-cell group (IVF 24, ICSI 20), and 56 in ≥10-cell group (IVF 24, ICSI 32). The implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, live birth rate, and abortion rate were compared. **Results** In the fresh single embryo transfer cycles, implantation rate and the clinical pregnancy rate in the 8-cell group were significantly higher than those in the ≤6-cell, 7-cell, 9-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P < 0.05$) and the live birth rate was significantly higher than those in the ≤6-cell or 7-cell groups (both $P < 0.05$); there was no significant difference in the abortion rate between 8-cell group and ≤6-cell, 7-cell, 9-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P > 0.05$); the implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, and live birth rate after ICSI embryo transfer in the 8-cell group were significantly higher than those after IVF embryo transfer (all $P < 0.05$), while there were no significant differences in the implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, or live birth rate between IVF and ICSI in the ≤6-cell, 7-cell, 9-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P > 0.05$). In the fresh double embryo transfer cycles, the implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, and live birth rate of the 8-cell group were significantly higher than those of the ≤6-cell, 7-cell, 9-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P < 0.05$), the abortion rate was not significantly different from those of the ≤6-cell, 7-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P > 0.05$), but was significantly lower than that of the 9-cell group ($P < 0.05$); the implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, and the live birth rate after ICSI embryo transfer in the ≤6-cell group were significantly higher than those after IVF embryo transfer (all $P < 0.05$), while there were no significant differences in the implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, or live birth rate between IVF and ICSI in the 7-cell, 8-cell, 9-cell, or ≥10-cell groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** On the 3rd day of fresh transfer cycles, 8-cell embryos are the first choice, followed by 9-cell, ≥10-cell, 7-cell, and ≤6-cell embryos. The implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate, and live birth rate of 8-cell embryos with ICSI are higher than those with IVF, so ICSI can be selected preferentially. For some ICSI assisted pregnancy patients with no other high-quality embryos, transferring ≤6-cell embryos can also achieve good pregnancy outcomes.

[Key words] number of blastomeres; single embryo transfer; assisted pregnancy; clinical pregnancy rate; live birth rate

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据估计,全球范围内有8%~12%的育龄夫妇患有不孕症^[1]。自1978年世界首例试管婴儿诞生以来,辅助生殖技术已成为治疗不孕症的重要方

法^[2]。新鲜胚胎移植周期策略不仅可以获得较高的临床妊娠率,还可以避免胚胎冷冻复苏损伤的风险,因此受到越来越多患者的青睐^[3-4]。胚胎质量

评估是判断胚胎发育潜能及辅助生殖临床结局的重要手段。在第3天新鲜卵裂期胚胎移植中,通常根据标准化的评分细则如卵裂球数目、碎片化程度、卵裂球均匀度等形态学指标评估胚胎质量^[5]。卵裂球数目对辅助生殖妊娠结局具有重要影响,≤6个细胞的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率和临床妊娠率低于7~9个和>9个细胞组,而流产率则增高,不属于优质胚胎^[6-7]。由于并不是所有患者都可以获得优质胚胎,第3天移植胚胎选择原则是优先选择优质胚胎,若无优质胚胎的情况下也可选择非优质胚胎,多项研究数据显示非优质胚胎具有发育到囊胚的潜能,且移植后有30%以上的临床妊娠率^[8-10]。本研究通过分析第3天新鲜胚胎移植周期中不同卵裂球数目及在相同卵裂球数目分组下不同助孕方式对妊娠结局的影响,为辅助生殖技术中胚胎的选择提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象与分组 回顾性分析2012年1月至2020年8月海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院生殖医学中心于胚胎发育第3天接受辅助生殖技术助孕的患者资料。纳入标准:(1)患者年龄≤35岁,BMI正常,基础内分泌水平正常;(2)获卵数≥1枚;(3)接受常规体外受精(*in vitro* fertilization, IVF)或卵胞浆内单精子显微注射技术(intracytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI)助孕,且为首次接受IVF胚胎移植;(4)移植胚胎数为1枚或2枚;(5)第3天卵裂胚移植胚胎均为I级或II级胚胎,排除碎片对胚胎质量的影响,且胚胎有明确的卵裂球数目。排除标准:(1)短时IVF;(2)供精IVF;(3)短时IVF失败后补救ICSI;(4)短时IVF改ICSI;(5)经皮睾丸精子抽吸术ICSI;(6)附睾精子抽吸术联合ICSI;(7)未获卵;(8)宫外孕。本研究通过海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院伦理委员会审批。

共纳入1788个新鲜移植周期,其中IVF共计1191个周期,ICSI共计597个周期。按照胚胎移植数不同分为单胚胎移植和双胚胎移植两大类,每类再根据卵裂球数目分为≤6个细胞组(包括6个细胞、5个细胞、4个细胞)、7个细胞组、8个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组。在新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组36个(IVF 21个、ICSI

15个),7个细胞组53个(IVF 25个、ICSI 28个),8个细胞组204个(IVF 146个、ICSI 58个),9个细胞组36个(IVF 22个、ICSI 14个),≥10个细胞组50个(IVF 34个、ICSI 16个);在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组59个(IVF 27个、ICSI 32个),7个细胞组72个(IVF 48个、ICSI 24个),8个细胞组1178个(IVF 820个、ICSI 358个),9个细胞组44个(IVF 24个、ICSI 20个),≥10个细胞组56个(IVF 24个、ICSI 32个)。

1.2 助孕方法

1.2.1 促排卵方案 采用常规控制超排卵方案,当卵泡生长直径≥18 mm时,在当晚21:00肌内注射人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG)250 μg,36~38 h后行卵泡穿刺手术取出卵冠丘复合体,将其置于盛有G-MOPSTM取卵-胚胎处理液的培养皿中充分洗涤后,转入盛有G-IVF PLUS培养液的培养皿中,放入37℃、6.0%CO₂培养箱中培养。

1.2.2 精液处理 取卵当日,男方在禁欲2~7 d后,经手淫获得精液,置于无菌无毒容器中。精液放置室温液化后用梯度离心法优化精子,处理后用于加精的精子密度调整至≥10×10⁶/mL,放入培养箱备用。

1.2.3 IVF方案 (1)常规IVF:以取卵当日为胚胎发育第0天,在第0天13:00左右行体外授精,精卵共孵育至第1天8:00,剥离颗粒细胞,转入盛有G-1 PLUS培养液的培养皿中,继续培养至第3天。(2)ICSI:于第0天11:00左右剥颗粒细胞,于14:00选取形态正常、活动力较好的精子行ICSI,然后转入盛有G-1 PLUS培养液的培养皿中,继续培养至第3天。

1.2.4 胚胎移植 于胚胎发育第1天上午(即受精后16~18 h)观察原核,第3天上午(即受精后67~69 h)观察胚胎卵裂情况,尽量减少开培养箱的次数,第2天不观察。第3天选择1~2枚胚胎进行移植,如果有剩余胚胎则进行玻璃化冷冻保存。于胚胎发育第3天,当患者子宫内膜厚度达8 mm以上,无其他特殊原因,在超声指导下对患者进行胚胎移植手术。患者在移植后第8~10天测血hCG,阳性者(hCG为10~100 IU/L)在移植6周后进行超声检查,观察孕囊、胚芽及胎心等情况。

1.3 随访 通过电话跟踪随访所有妊娠周期患者妊娠情况及出生情况。

1.4 观察指标 计算胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、流产率和活产率。胚胎种植率(%)=孕囊数/移植胚胎数×100%; 临床妊娠率(%)=临床妊娠周期数/移植周期总数×100%; 流产率(%)=流产周期数/临床妊娠周期数×100%; 活产率(%)=活产周期数/移植周期数×100%。

1.5 统计学处理 应用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样

本t检验;计数资料以频数和百分数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 母体基线资料 由表1可见,无论是接受单胚胎移植还是双胚胎移植,采用2种不同助孕方案的母体在年龄、BMI、卵泡刺激素水平、促性腺激素使用天数、促性腺激素使用总量方面差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表1 不同助孕方式母体的基线资料

Tab 1 Maternal baseline information with different pregnancy assistance methods

Group	n	Age/year	BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	FSH/(IU·L ⁻¹)	Gn duration/d	Gn dose/IU	$\bar{x}\pm s$
Single embryo transfer							
IVF	248	30.52±3.35	22.74±3.57	6.84±2.74	9.73±3.32	2 076.42±825.38	
ICSI	131	30.43±3.59	22.64±3.45	6.29±1.70	9.40±2.41	2 105.71±758.32	
Double embryo transfer							
IVF	943	29.86±4.80	22.69±10.05	6.45±3.52	10.66±2.50	2 254.33±783.82	
ICSI	466	29.40±3.35	22.87±13.15	6.43±2.36	10.33±2.23	2 182.00±688.16	

IVF: In vitro fertilization; ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection; BMI: Body mass index; FSH: Follicle-stimulating hormone; Gn: Gonadotropin.

2.2 卵裂球数目对妊娠结局的影响 由表2可见,在新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组胚胎种植率和临床妊娠率均高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组和≥10个细胞组(均 $P<0.05$),8个细胞组活产率高于≤6个细胞组和7个细胞组(均 $P<0.05$),各组之间的流产率差异均无统计学意义(均

$P>0.05$)。由表3可见,在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组和≥10个细胞组(均 $P<0.05$),8个细胞组流产率低于9个细胞组($P<0.05$)。

表2 新鲜单胚胎移植周期不同卵裂球数目组的妊娠结局

Tab 2 Pregnancy outcomes of different blastomere number groups in fresh single embryo transfer cycles

Group	Number of cycles	Implantation rate	Clinical pregnancy rate	Abortion rate	Live birth rate	% (n/N)
≤6-cell	36	8.33 (3/36)	8.33 (3/36)	0 (0/3)	8.33 (3/36)	
7-cell	53	24.53 (13/53)	24.53 (13/53)	38.46 (5/13)	15.09 (8/53)	
8-cell	204	41.18 (84/204) ^{*△}	41.18 (84/204) ^{*△}	23.81 (20/84)	31.37 (64/204) ^{*△}	
9-cell	36	22.22 (8/36) [▲]	22.22 (8/36) [▲]	25.00 (2/8)	16.67 (6/36)	
≥10-cell	50	24.00 (12/50) [▲]	24.00 (12/50) [▲]	25.00 (3/12)	18.00 (9/50)	

^{*} $P<0.05$ vs ≤6-cell group; [△] $P<0.05$ vs 7-cell group; [▲] $P<0.05$ vs 8-cell group.

2.3 助孕方式对妊娠结局的影响 由表4可见,在新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组通过ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于IVF助孕(均 $P<0.05$),≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组通过IVF和ICSI 2种方式助孕的胚胎移植后在胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率方面的差异均无统计学意义

(均 $P>0.05$);各卵裂球数目组通过IVF和ICSI 2种方式助孕的胚胎移植后在流产率方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。由表5可见,在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组通过ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率和活产率均高于IVF助孕(均 $P<0.05$),7个细胞组、8个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组通过IVF和

ICSI 2种方式助孕的胚胎移植后在胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$) ; 各卵裂球数目组通过IVF和ICSI 2种

方式助孕的胚胎移植后在流产率方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表3 新鲜双胚胎移植周期不同卵裂球数目组的妊娠结局

Tab 3 Pregnancy outcomes of different blastomere number groups in fresh double embryo transfer cycles

Group	Number of cycles	Implantation rate	Clinical pregnancy rate	Abortion rate	Live birth rate	% (n/N)
≤6-cell	59	19.49 (23/118)	27.12 (16/59)	18.75 (3/16)	22.03 (13/59)	
7-cell	72	18.75 (27/144)	27.78 (20/72)	15.00 (3/20)	23.61 (17/72)	
8-cell	1 178	40.66 (958/2 356) ^{*△}	57.22 (674/1 178) ^{*△}	9.50 (64/674)	51.78 (610/1 178) ^{*△}	
9-cell	44	28.41 (25/88) [▲]	38.64 (17/44) [▲]	47.06 (8/17) [▲]	20.45 (9/44) [▲]	
≥10-cell	56	19.64 (22/112) [▲]	30.36 (17/56) [▲]	23.53 (4/17)	23.21 (13/56) [▲]	

* $P<0.05$ vs ≤6-cell group; [△] $P<0.05$ vs 7-cell group; [▲] $P<0.05$ vs 8-cell group.

表4 新鲜单胚胎移植周期相同卵裂球数目组不同助孕方式胚胎的妊娠结局

Tab 4 Pregnancy outcomes of IVF and ICSI with same blastomere number in fresh single embryo transfer cycles

Group	Number of cycles	Implantation rate	Clinical pregnancy rate	Abortion rate	Live birth rate	% (n/N)
≤6-cell						
IVF	21	4.76 (1/21)	4.76 (1/21)	0 (0/1)	4.76 (1/21)	
ICSI	15	13.33 (2/15)	13.33 (2/15)	0 (0/2)	13.33 (2/15)	
7-cell						
IVF	25	28.00 (7/25)	28.00 (7/25)	14.29 (1/7)	24.00 (6/25)	
ICSI	28	21.43 (6/28)	21.43 (6/28)	66.67 (4/6)	7.14 (2/28)	
8-cell						
IVF	146	35.62 (52/146)	35.62 (52/146)	30.77 (16/52)	24.66 (36/146)	
ICSI	58	55.17 (32/58) [*]	55.17 (32/58) [*]	12.50 (4/32)	48.28 (28/58) [*]	
9-cell						
IVF	22	27.27 (6/22)	27.27 (6/22)	33.33 (2/6)	18.18 (4/22)	
ICSI	14	14.29 (2/14)	14.29 (2/14)	0 (0/2)	14.29 (2/14)	
≥10-cell						
IVF	34	23.53 (8/34)	23.53 (8/34)	37.50 (3/8)	14.71 (5/34)	
ICSI	16	25.00 (4/16)	25.00 (4/16)	0 (0/4)	25.00 (4/16)	

* $P<0.05$ vs IVF in the same group. IVF: *In vitro* fertilization; ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

表5 新鲜双胚胎移植周期相同卵裂球数目组不同助孕方式胚胎的妊娠结局

Tab 5 Pregnancy outcomes of IVF and ICSI with same blastomere number in fresh double embryo transfer cycles

Group	Number of cycles	Implantation rate	Clinical pregnancy rate	Abortion rate	Live birth rate	% (n/N)
≤6-cell						
IVF	27	5.56 (3/54)	7.41 (2/27)	0 (0/2)	7.41 (2/27)	
ICSI	32	31.25 (20/64) [*]	43.75 (14/32) [*]	21.43 (3/14)	34.38 (11/32) [*]	
7-cell						
IVF	48	21.88 (21/96)	31.25 (15/48)	13.33 (2/15)	27.08 (13/48)	
ICSI	24	12.50 (6/48)	20.83 (5/24)	20.00 (1/5)	16.67 (4/24)	
8-cell						
IVF	820	40.98 (672/1 640)	57.80 (474/820)	8.44 (40/474)	52.93 (434/820)	
ICSI	358	39.94 (286/716)	55.87 (200/358)	12.00 (24/200)	49.16 (176/358)	
9-cell						
IVF	24	33.33 (16/48)	45.83 (11/24)	45.45 (5/11)	25.00 (6/24)	
ICSI	20	22.50 (9/40)	30.00 (6/20)	50.00 (3/6)	15.00 (3/20)	
≥10-cell						
IVF	24	25.00 (12/48)	37.50 (9/24)	22.22 (2/9)	29.17 (7/24)	
ICSI	32	15.62 (10/64)	25.00 (8/32)	25.00 (2/8)	18.75 (6/32)	

* $P<0.05$ vs IVF in the same group. IVF: *In vitro* fertilization; ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

3 讨 论

良好妊娠结局的建立依赖于高质量胚胎及子宫内膜容受性。影响IVF胚胎移植妊娠结局的因素包括女方年龄、不孕原因、子宫内膜容受性及胚胎质量等,其中胚胎质量是最重要的因素之一^[11-12]。目前,临幊上通常根据胚胎的形态学对胚胎质量进行评估^[13-14]。其中胚胎的卵裂球数目是主要评分依据,卵裂球数目普遍被认为与妊娠结局密切相关^[15-17]。有研究表明,第3天移植胚胎的活产率随着卵裂球数目的增加而增加,8个细胞时最高,>8个细胞时活产率反而降低^[18]。本研究结果与之一致,在第3天新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率均高于其他卵裂球数目组(均P<0.05),活产率高于≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组(均P<0.05);在新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于其他卵裂球数目组(均P<0.05),且流产率低于9个细胞组(P<0.05)。这表明在第3天新鲜移植周期中,无论单胚胎移植还是双胚胎移植,8个细胞移植胚胎的妊娠结局均明显优于非8个细胞的胚胎。≤6个细胞组、7个细胞组、9个细胞组、≥10个细胞组在第3天单胚胎移植和双胚胎移植周期中的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、流产率、活产率虽然差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05),但不同的细胞数发育潜能各不相同。有研究认为在优质胚胎中7个、8个细胞胚胎应该都是优先选择用于移植的对象,至于9个细胞胚胎,在无7、8个细胞的胚胎可以选择的情况下,也可以作为移植对象^[19]。但在本研究结果中,单胚胎移植周期中9个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率与7个细胞组相当,在双胚胎移植周期中9个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率却均高于7个细胞组。单胚胎移植周期中9个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率与≥10个细胞组相当,双胚胎移植周期中9个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率均比≥10个细胞组高,因此在只有≥10个细胞与9个细胞的胚胎可选的情况下,尽量选择9个细胞的胚胎。单胚胎移植周期中7个细胞组的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率均比≤6个细胞组高但差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。第3天胚胎卵裂球数目≤6个可被认为胚胎发育缓慢^[20],这样的胚胎其囊胚形成率也

显著低于7~9个细胞和≥10个细胞的胚胎^[21]。Racowsky等^[22]也认为第3天卵裂球数目≤6个的胚胎临床妊娠率会明显下降,本研究结果与之一致。因此,从第3天卵裂球数目来说,应优先选择8个细胞胚胎进行移植,其次是9、≥10、7个细胞的胚胎,最后才是≤6个细胞胚胎。

在第3天新鲜单胚胎移植周期中,8个细胞组通过ICSI助孕的胚胎种植后在胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率方面均高于IVF助孕(均P<0.05);这可能与精卵接触结合过程的时间相关联,近2年国内关于胚胎卵裂球数目的不同导致妊娠结局有所差异的报道陆续增多,田文曲等^[6]分析了新鲜ICSI移植周期第3天胚胎卵裂球数目与助孕结局的相关性,但并未分析IVF与ICSI不同受精方式下不同卵裂球数目的妊娠结局,与之相关的研究报道较少。在第3天新鲜双胚胎移植周期中,≤6个细胞组通过ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率和活产率均高于IVF助孕(均P<0.05)。有研究认为移植≤6个细胞的胚胎由于胚胎种植率很低,移植这类胚胎对于患者来说会增加其经济负担^[19]。Chen等^[23]通过囊胚形成率分析也认为体外培养第3天少于6个细胞的胚胎无论有无碎片都视为不可用胚胎。但本研究结果显示在无优质胚胎的情况下,≤6个细胞组经ICSI助孕的胚胎移植后胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率、活产率均高于IVF助孕方式,提示ICSI助孕方式下≤6个细胞的胚胎也有移植价值。

无论是单胚胎移植还是双胚胎移植,各卵裂球数目组通过IVF和ICSI 2种方式助孕的胚胎在流产率方面差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05),但ICSI方式助孕后的流产率高于IVF方式,这与陆小激等^[24]的观点一致。自1992年ICSI诞生以来,其在辅助生殖治疗中所占比例不断增高^[25-27]。目前关于辅助生殖技术是否增加了子代的出生缺陷风险尚无定论。有研究结果显示,ICSI并未导致胚胎染色体异常率提高^[28],但也有部分文献显示,ICSI可导致出生缺陷风险增高^[29],并且经ICSI助孕出生的男婴有更高的Y染色体微缺失风险^[30]。因此,在ICSI指征方面还需严格把握。

综上所述,本研究结果提示在第3天新鲜胚胎移植周期中,可首选8个细胞的胚胎,其次是9、≥10、7、≤6个细胞的胚胎;8个细胞的胚胎在ICSI助

孕方式下的胚胎种植率、临床妊娠率和活产率比IVF高,可以优先选择;对于一部分ICSI助孕患者在无其他优质胚胎情况下,移植≤6个细胞的胚胎也可以获得较好的妊娠结局。本研究只纳入了I级和II级胚胎,只研究了卵裂球数目及相同卵裂球数目时不同助孕方式对妊娠结局的影响,没有研究总的胚胎级别对妊娠结局的影响;同时由于分组后样本量较小,所得结果可能受到选择偏倚的影响。今后仍需扩大样本量并纳入子代性别和畸形率等信息,进一步验证本研究结果的可靠性。

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